TAMMANY AND MOZART EQUAL.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1860.

The Democratic State Convention rate: at 9 o'clock but the Committees not being prepared to report, took a recess till 11.

The Committee on an Electoral Ticket was in session till a late hour last night. Considerable debate took place on the propositions made by the Bell-Everett Committee, their demands being somewhat in excess of what the Democratic Committee considered an equal representation.

of what the Democratic Committee considered an equal representation.

This morning negotiations were renewed with a better prospect of arriving at an amicable adjustment, and the Bell-Everett Committee expressed themselves satisfied with one Elector from each judicial district on the Douglas electoral ticket.

Some difficulty was also experienced in settling the New-York City representation, but eventually one Mozart stall man was agreed to, with the privilege of Mozart numing one Old-Line Whig and one Tanamany-ite, thus giving them a voice in three out of the six city Electors.

lectors.
The Convention reassembled at 11 o'clock.
The Committee on Electoral Ticker was still absent.
Loud calls were made for Lyman R. Smith, Col.
Irrington, Geo. Copway, and other speakers.
Mesars. Smith and Copway made brief addresses, the

Latter claiming that the doctrine of Popular Soversignty originated on this centinent with the six nations of Indians, who, while one as a nation, admitted the Facred right of each to regulate its domestic salairs. Dr. Bradford of New-York was also called out, and Dr. Bradford of New-York was also called out, and responded, expressing the gratitude of the National Democracy of the City of New-York for the liberal treatment received at the hands of the Convention, the effect of which would be seen in the large majority which would be rolled up by the united Democrats of the city. He pledged Mozart Hall wholly for the tisket of the regular Democracy, both State and national.

J. Daggett Hunt next addressed the Convention, but the delegates were full of fun and considerably interrupted his speech with their jokes.

the delegates were full of fun and considerably interrupted his speech with their jokes.

Mr. Hunt declared, as his belief, that every good Democrat would unfurl his banner to the breeze.

A loud voice here proposed three cheers for the breeze which were given with a hearty will.

The Convention, then finding that the Committee was still absent, took a recess till 20 clock p. m.

Durit g the recess of the Convention, the Committee on an Electoral Ticket completed its labors.

On reassembling at half-past 2, the Hon. Robert T. Grant, from the Committee, after some preliminary remarks, reported the following Electoral ticket:

Electors at Large—Reuben H. Walworth of Saratega, and Heman J. Redfield of Genesee.

The District Electors are:

Dist. J—Selah B. Strong of Sufelk.

toga, and Heman J. Redfield of Genesee.

The District Electors are:

Dist J.—Selah B. Strong of Suffelk.

II.—Charles H. Cellins of Kings.

III.—Fracis R. Tillou of New-York.

IV.—Elijah F. Purdy of New-York.

V.—Oswald Ottendorier of N. w-York.

VI.—James Bepeyster Ogden of New-York.

VII.—John Andersen of New-York.

VIII.—John Andersen of New-York.

VIII.—John Andersen of New-York.

VIII.—John Andersen of New-York.

VIII.—John Andersen of New-York.

X.—Elisha S. Strong of Orosno.

XI.—Elisha S. Strong of Orosno.

XI.—Elisha S. Strong of Orosno.

XII.—Martin Springer of Rensselaer.

XIV.—Jarces Kidd of Albany.

XV.—Isaish Blood of Stratega.

XVII.—David G. Judson of St. Lawrence.

XVII.—Larles Goody'ser of Schoharie.

XIX.—George C. Cly de of Otsego.

XX.—Indices F. Crocker of Oswego.

XXII.—Larles P. Crocker of Oswego.

XXII.—Isais Mundy of Jeffecton.

XXVI.—Lahe Martin Strong of Oncodege.

XXV.—Edwin M. Andersen of Wayne.

XXVII.—Miles Finch of Tompkha.

XXVII.—Miles Finch of Tompkha.

XXVII.—States H Carrol or Steuben.

XXXII.—States H Carrol or Steuben.

XXXII.—States H Carrol or Steuben.

XXXII.—Stephen Y. Caldwell of Chautanqua.

On motion of Mr. Hathaway of Chemun.

On motion of Mr. Hathaway of Chemung the report res unanimously adopted.
The reseing of the names was continually interrupted by loud applanes, and on the adoption of the report the Convention rose, and gave round after round of

the Convention rose, and gave round after round of enthusiastic applause.

Amid much excitement James S. Thayer of Rensselaer, moved that the Committee of the Beil and Everett party, with which, in the formation of a ticket, the Committee of this Convention had been in harmonius consultation, be invited to take seats on the floor of the Convention. [Loud and long-continued applause.] The motion was adopted ananimously.

Wm. H. Ludlow of Suffolk, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolutions, which

Wm. H. Ludlow of Suffolk, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolutions, which had been unanimou by adopted by the Committee:

Recoferd, That the Democracy of New York, acting through its regular organisation and assembled in Deligated Conventions, according to anriest usages, re affirms its devotion to the Union of the States and Federal Constitution; deeply impressed that a continuance of the former depends mainly upon a faithful observance of all the deties and obligations imposed by the latter. Recofered That the organization of a Section Party in the Northern States founded on the idea of an "irrepressible conflict" between the free and Suve States, and an incompability of continuance in the same Confederant of States having in the exercise of the vital principle of local self-government different domestic has itutions, and pledged, if elevated to power, to use the influence and antito ity of the Government in healthy to the Tights and interests of a portion of the States, is a movement at Tights and interests of a portion of the States, is a movement at Tights and interests of a portion of the States, is a movement at Tights and interests of a portion of the principle of the States, and conservative Citizens.

Citizens.

Resolved, That we recognize the doctrine of the equality of the States, and their equal rights in the Territories, the common property of the Union, and that int-rvention by Congress to protect and benefit a particular species of property peculiar to a portion of the States, while such protection is desired to all other property is unequal and unjust, and subversive of the great Democratic principle "non-interference by Congress, with States in a State or Territory," and in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and terding to weaken the bonds of Union; and that all threats and corepiracies of disminon to opened sub-intervention, or in retalliction for its refusal, are deagerous inveniors of the rights of the States and the citizens tureof, and that in such a struggle we will stand by the Union against disminer. Theseford, That approving the platform of the recent Lieman.

disunion.

Resolved. That approving the platform of the recent Democratic National Convention at Charleston and Bairimore and recognizing the nominations as in accordance with the popular will of our own State, we receive Staphan A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, as the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and pledge to them our cordial and energy tic support.

V. Johnson as the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and pledge to them our cordial and energy tic support.

Resident, That no result of the present Presidential contest will prove so disastrous to the peace and integrity of the Union, and is so much to be deprecised as the election of Abratam Liocolu, the sectional candidate of the Rep bilean party, and that recognizing the duty of all patriotic conservative citizens to cooperate in swerting such a calmid and the sectional code of the contest of them our cordial fellowship in such work, we invite them as the surest mode of withholding from him the thirty-five cleatoral votes of New-York, and thereby securing his difeat to a common support of the electoral ticket presented by this Convention, aspealing to this tigh personal and political character as a vindication of the wildom and liberality of its selection, and governates that the subregges of all Union-lowing citizens may be safely committed to the Electoral College, thus composed of city assimate, how rebiemen, and that for the purpose of such cooperation the State Committee be authorized to fill any secancy that may one or on the electoral State ticket by resignation or otherwise, and take such measures as they shall deem pr. per or necessary to give the mitted expression to the autional conservative sentiments of the State.

Resident That while not numical of the vote administration.

Sinte.

Resolved, That while not unmindful of the wise administration of the National affairs, the people of this State are deeply interested in the duty of self government at home and that the mai administration of the State Government by the Republican party in the exercise of power obtained by directing the attention of the people to distant objects of philastbropy, admonish to of the necessity of domestic reform, of wresting the control of the Republican politicians, and restore it to Democratic ascendency.

ns of the necessity of domestic rectant of the Benedictal ascendency.

Resolved, That the jobbing, robbing, and corruption of the Republican politicians, and restore it to Democratic ascendency.

Resolved, That the jobbing, robbing, and corruption of the Republican legislation of the State, preying open all interests, and leveling exactions upon every description of private and corporate property, and invading the rights of individuals, of municipalities, and counties, have reached a degree of oppression and infamy no longer endorable by free people, and this we appeal to the clitican of the State to rally in decision of the Government, and as an earcest of such devotion to such reform we present for their support the State ticket head-d by the names of Wen. Kelly and Wm. F. Allen, honest men, bod in sustaining the right and rebuiling the works.

Resolved, That instead of histening to the proposition of the abolition agitates and Republican politicians further to subjugate the people of this State in the name of Freedom, by tamparing with the suffrage and introducing a large negro element to aid in controlling our elections, we demand emancipation for the white men of the State conscipation from unreasonable taxition, from corrupt legislation and from oppression with which Republican misrule is crushing them.

The reading of the resolutions was received with

white men of the State, emancipation from unreasonable traction, from corropt legislation and from oppression with whitch Republican mirrule is crushing them.

The reading of the resolutions was received with outbursts of appliance, that indorsing the nominations of Douglas and Johnson being greeted with round after round of cheers, the Convention riving while giving vent to their feelings, waving bate and handkerchiefs. On the adoption of the report, which was moved by Duncan S. Magee with appropriate remarks, the appane of the Convention was renewed. At this time, a cannon outside gave notice of the completion of the main labors of the Convention, and continued throughout the remainder of the proceedings to unite its roar with the cheers of the Convention.

Duncan S. Magee moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the daty of the Democracy of the State to make a practical reconfliction of the principle of Popular Sovereignty in the case of the people of Schuyler County, and to guarantee to the people of that county a galant a defense of their rights to manage their own peculiar affairs in their own way, as our candidate, who personates this great principle, made for the people of the maticu.

Adopted.

The following dispatch was received and read:

Starnton, Va., Aug. 16, 1060.

The following dispatch was received and read:

The President of the Democratic Convention:

To the President of the Democratic Convention:

The Old Guard of Virginia is in session, in a large, enthusias the Convention. Count on Virginia for Douglas and Johnson, Bemocracy and union. (Signed)

H. L. HOPKINS, President National Convention. Mr. Lyman B. Smith moved that the Delegates of the several judicial districts report names for members of the State Committee for the ensuing year, and that

the report commence with the Eighth District, as he understood there would be some contest in the First District be desired to leave that the last. The names of the Committee in all but the First District were then handed in and adopted.

The lat District being called, Mr. John Clancy presented the names of Kennedy and Tilden from the Tammany delegation. Dr. Bradford presented the name of Benjanin Wood for member of the Committee on the part of the Mozart delegation. Dr. Bradford said that the reason they presented but one name to this Convention was thest they had been admitted on equal terms to the Convention with Tammany, and not as superiors. They only desired to be equally represented on the State Committee, and deeply regreted that Tammany had thought proper to claim the entire representation. Mozart was for the union of the whole Democracy of the city, but this action of Tammany, joined with the fact that one name presented had been run in opposition to the Mozart candidate last Spring and badly defeated, would seem as though that erganization would desire to continue the warfare. He had hoped the night's rest and sleep would restore amisability to the Tammany delegation, but instead they appeared to have suffered from the effect of a fearful nightmare. He and his colleagues were quite content to trast themselves in the hands of the Convention, which had thus far treated them with honor and fairness. He did not believe the Convention would now deprive them of the right of equal representation on the State Committee, where they desired to keep one of the number in constant fellowship with their new friends. But whatever might be the action of the Convention, Mozart Hall would bow cheerfully to the will of the majority. [Loud applants.]

John Clancy said that Tammany had presented two names for the State Central Committee, because Takmany was recognized as the only regalar org quization of the City of New York. The names needed no commend; they commended themselves to the Democracy of the State. The Conven

could do no less than admit them to their proper representation on the State Central Committee.

Dr. Bradford said he had hoped no question as to regularity or irregularity would be opened by this Convention. He did not understand the Convention to have recognized the regularity of either side, but to have taken a broad, liberal ground of the necessity of the union of the Democratic party in the City of New-York. He again urged upon the Convention, in the name of justice and fair play, to carry out in good faith her first policy, and act with even-banded impartiality toward the two wings of the Democracy of the city. [Applause.]

toward the two wings of the Democracy of the city. [Applause.]

Col. Hatcaway said he knew nothing of the quarrels of the Democracy of New-York, and the people of his part of the country were in favor of carrying out the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty to its utmost limit. He knew that the Convention yesterday admitted to its counsels two sets of del. gares from New-York. They were all admitted as Democrats, and it would be inconsistent to day to send one party of them back and reject them f om the State Committee, as not being Democrats. He favored harmony among the Democrats of New York, and besonght in Tammany friends to withdraw one name, and place on the State Central Committee the name presented by Mozart. [Loud applause.] If he made a motion about it, it would be to admit four members of the Committee from New-York. [Applause.]

[Applause.]
Dr. Bradford—That would be acceptable to Mozart. They only desire terms of equality with Tamman Lyman B. Smith deplored the quarrels of the Democ

Lyman B. Smith deplored the quarrels of the Democracy of New York, and was nawilling that the Convention should say one word as to those quarrels. He found three names presented from New-York, and he found one of those names, that of Mr. Kennedy, to have been a former active member of the Committee. The others were Tilden and Wood, both good men; but he believed there should be no doubt of harmonious action of the Committee, and he moved, in order to test the feeling of the Convention, that Kennedy and Tilden be declared the members of the State Central Committee from the First District.

Mr. Hadl-y of Seneca moved to amend by substituting the names of Wm. D. Kennedy and Benjamin Wood. [Loud applause.] The vote was put and declared carried, but the years and nays were demanded. The list was called and Kennedy and Wood were elected members of the Committee by a large majority of the Convention. The result was received with lond applause.

lond applause.

The following is the State Committee for the ensuing

lond applause.

The following is the State Committee for the ensuing year finally agreed upon:

First District—Win. D. Kennedy of New York and Benjamin D. Wood of New York. Second District—John A. Dayton of Kings and Calvin Frost of Westchester. Third District—R. H. Cushney of Montgomery and R. G. Stone of Clinton. Fifth District—Willed Jahnson of Owege and S. Arthus Gibsert of Uneida. Sixth District—Mr. Hubbard of Chenango and Ducan S. Magee of Schuyler. Seventh District—Elinore P. Ross of Cayga and Chas. C. B. Walker of Steuben. Elizath District—Doan Richmond of Genesses and A. E. L. Charles of Erie.

Win. Chamberlain, of Dutchess, move the appointment of a Committee of three to inform the candidates of their nomination. Adopted.

The Chairman nominated as such Committee Win. Chamberlain, John Claney, and John Tracy.

Mr. Claney d-clined the nomination. His engagement would prevent his attending to the duties of the office. He was about to return to New-York, and from thence to visit immediately the South.

The Chairman then appointed David Moulton in the place of Mr. Claney.

The following resolution was offered by Charles S. Hoyt of Yates, and adopted:

Resolved, That we regard New-York City as the stronghold of the Democracy in the Emptre State, as represented by her designes in this Convention from Tammany and Mozart dails; the Democratic principles, and the latter for her indomitable energy and firm achievence to the Democratic cause. May the olive branch thrown to them to-day be seized by both, and in future may they be represented by one organization, and thus present and the state for her indomitable energy and firm achievence to the Democratic cause. May the olive branch thrown to them to-day be seized by both, and in future may they be represented by one organization, and thus present and wideled front against the common enemy of our party. Japplasus !

Judge Willard then returned his thacks to the Conventon for the kindness extended to him during the proceedings of the Convention. He wished the delegates a safe return to their homes and success to their excellent and powerful ticket.

James S. Thayer being loudly called for took the platform and warmly congratulated the Convention on the happy termination of its labors. He dwelt upon the importance of the hearty cordial union which had been made to day of National patriotic men of the Empire State, and warned Democrats of old descent, who had Abraham for their father, to be careful lest the new recruits in the cause of their candidates should be found foremost in the fight when the cry of victory cheered their ear. He urged the impossibility of a sectional partizan ever being President of the Unitad States, and speke eloquently in support of the principles of the candidates of the party. At the conclusion of his remarks, with hearty cheers for the tickets, State and National, the Convention adjourned, sine die.

Most to the delegates from the East leave to-night on the 111 train.

Iowa Democratic State Convention

DAVENFORT, Iowa, Thursday, Aug 16, 1860.

The Breckinridge and Lane State Convention met in this city yesterday, and naminated a full electoral ticket Resolutions indorsing the Breckinridge Democratic platform were adopted. About 75 delegates were never the control of the con

Nomination for Congress.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1860.

The Dong as Democratic Congressional Convention for the 1st Di trict nominated Jonathon E Arneld for Congress to-day.

Douglas Maryland Convention. The Douglas State Convention was held to-day in the Maryland Institute. All the counties in the State were represented. A full Electoral Ticket was appointed, when the Convention adjourned sine die. The

A private dispatch received here says that the Douglas men at Staunton, Virginia, selected a full Dougla Electoral Ticket this afternoon.

Douglas Mississippi Convention. LOUISVIELE, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 16, 1860.
The Mississippi Douglas Democratic State Convention met at Grenada in that State yesterday, and nominated a full Electoral Ticket.

A Man Drowned.

Highlands, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1860.

The body of a man, apparently 45 years of aga, was found crifted up on the beach opposite the Cove Sandy Heck this morning. At first, it was supposed to be that of a man who fell overboard from the steamboat on Sanday, but on inquiry it was ascertained to be that of another person than the one lest from the boat. We have not been able to get a description of the body. A Man Drowned.

Loss of Steamer W. C. Young New-Orleans, Thursday, Aug. 16 1860.

The steamer Wm. C. Young from Pensacola bound to Ship Island was struck by a gale and totally wrecked. Several of her crew perished.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1860.

The Regatta Committee decided this morning tha Julia won the champion prize yesterday, instead of Mallony.

Fire in Indianapolis. The planing mill of Kajglow, Blair & Co. was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$12,000 to \$15,000. Insured for \$4,000. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Later from California.

St. Joseph, Mo., Thuraday, Ang. 16, 1860.

The pony express arrived here land night with California dates to the 4th inst., Honolulu to July 19, and Hong Kong to June 18.

fornia dates to the 4th inst., Honolulu to July 19, and Hong Kong to June 15.

Arr. Ang I, ship Mccalight Hong Kong: 26, brig to chands. New York: 2d steamer Uncle Sam, Pankma. Sailed Is a ships Futerpe, Cailao. Ocean Pearl, Hong Kong: 2d, brig to chands. New York: 2d steamer Uncle Sam, Pankma. Sailed Is a ships Futerpe, Cailao. Ocean Pearl, Hong Kong: 2d, brig to totaris, ney 3d, ship Pelymeria, Baker's Island.

Convenediat.—There is a steady business doing without specific good a with spirit, but canced any advance with reluctance, and check their purchases as soon as holders get their idea up. Transactions cuttinue without any marked interest, and do not afford special sales for report. We may quote good brands of Adsmartine Candles at 184220c. Coffee unchanged, with 11 active market for fine qualities. Provisions as less noted. Means inactive and unchanged. Retter and Lard in good request, with an improving tendency; choice Isthmus Buster 20c., and Caps Born 25672c. Lard in smail quantity, 16c. Rice firm, and moving readily in a trade way. Raw Sugars are very dull, domestic without inquiry; Croubed moves slow at 11th. American Spirits are a stade improved; sales of 500 octaves Brandy at 421c, ex Pampero and Comat; small lots of pure Spirits and Whisky at Sijc.; foreign heavy, and few sales. Teas and Wines continue very dull, and greatly depressed.

The Viking and Ranown, for New-York, have both cleared. Their principal articles of eargo are 351 casks boom, 30 cukst hums, 562 bbis, post, 14,500 acks wheat, 1,500 bales wool, 17,600 hides, and 1,400 tobs rapessed oil.

The back Serue sales soon for New-Zealand, with 10,000 sacks

The back Serene sale seen for New-Zealand, with 10,000 sacks of whest.

There is no news of consequence by this express.

The Pony Exprese, with St. Louis dates of July 20, strived at San Francisco Aug. 1. A report came that the express was to be discontinued, which causes unfavorable expressions of regret.

Senators Gwin and Latham have arrived home. The former came by steamer, the latter over land.

The new papers are loud in denunciation of Senator Gwin, who seems to be held solely responsible for the defeat of Hale's Overland bill.

The political contest in the State does not open with mucu more than ordinary spirit. Both wings of the Democracy are quite confident of carrying the State, and several bets offered that Douglas would receive the most votes, have been taken even by Breckharidge men.

inridgemen.
The three Democratic papers of Portland, Oregon

The three Democratic papers of Portland, Oregon, are out for Doughas.

The steamer John L. Stephens, on her last downward trip, took \$45,000 worth of Washoe silver ore for New-York.

The ship Moonlight brings 326 Chinese passengers, and reports two more ships on the wayfrom Hong Kong.

The arrivals of Chinamen during the three months exceed 7,000, and more than half that number have departed for British Columbia.

The excitement against the employment of Chinese in San Fracisco seems to have died out.

Parties returned from the Coso Mines report having discovered many new leads of silver and gold bearing quartz. They bring a large number of specimens, and it is generally believed that this new mining region is very rich and extensive. Col. Fremont and a party of friends have gone there on account of the favorable reports received.

very rich and extensive. Cel. Fremont and a party of friends have gone there on account of the favorable reports received.

A report reached Carson Valley on the 2d that a company of twenty-eight men had just had a fight with Indians near Black Rock, in which two Americans were killed and the remainder forced to retreat. The different companies in that region prospecting for mines, numbering one hundred men in all, were concentrating to give the Indians another fight. Large numbers of Indians were reported to be congregating along the emigrant routes, and it was feared there would be more trouble soon.

An election was to be held in all the settlements of the Carson Valley mines on the 1st iost, to elect members of a Territorial Legislature, Sheriff, Treasurer and Surveyor; local Magistrates, and all officers necessary to establish a form of government until Congress acts. The bark Francis Palmer has arrived, with Sandwich Island dates to July 18; but the news is of little interest. The Co-missioners appointed by the United States Government to examine the affairs of the United States Hospital at Honolulu, in reference to disbursements by Consens of the funds appropriated by Congress for the relief of sick and destitute, were investigating industriously, and strange developements were anticipated. The Hudson's Bay Company establishment at Hoalulu was about to remove to Vancouver's Island.

The Hudson's Bay Company establishment at Hoalulu was about to remove to Vancouver's Island.

The Hudson's Bay Company establishment at Hoalulu was about to remove to Vancouver's Island.

The Hudson's Bay Company establishment at Hoalulu was about to remove to Vancouver's Island.

The Hudson's Bay Company establishment at Hoalulu was about to remove to Vancouver's Island.

The market was completely overstocked with almost

nor traffic. The market was completely overstocked with almos

Arrived at Honolulu, June 24, bark Greeian, 134 days from Ergland; 28th, steamer Kilona, from New-London, designed to navigate between the different islands of the Hawaiian Kiegdom.

The ship Moonlight brings dates from Hong Kong to

June 15.

There is not much news of importance.
Regarding the preparations of the Allies for war in Northern China, attempts had been made to hurry the British fo ces northward; but serious casualties had occurred, arising principally from bad weather, causing delay. Two large transport vessels had been wrecked, and at other been laid up for repairs, while still another senable fire and was southed.

and at other ocen and up for reparts,

and at other ocen and up for reparts,

The Hong Kong Press of the 14th June remarked
that it was doubtful whether the French took part in
any of the early operations. Their forces would not
be ready till August.

A new steamer, built at Whampos, had been purchased by Admiral Hope for £120,000, for the use of
the excedition.

chased by Admiral Hope for 2 120,000, for the expedition.

The Admiral claimed to be quite strong enough to attack the Tau forts with the British force under nim.

The wrecked steamers were the British transport Assistance, on the Island of Hong Kong, and the French trenchart Irene, in the Harbor of Amoy. The leaky French transport Saone was repairing in Amoy. The vessel which caught fire and was southled near Mayo, was the French transport Rsine des Clippers.

The knowledge of the allied powers eschewing all

The knowledge of the allied powers extrawing asympathy and connection with the Nankin insurgents will probably tend to induce the Pekin Cabinet to listen to wise connects, and to meet conciliatory diplomatic advances in a proper respect. The difficulty consists in satisfaction for the attack, which, while it

consists in satisfaction for the attack, which, while it reflects disgrace on the allied armies, has elevated the ardor of the war party at Pekin to an extent which may form a stumbling block to future relations, and render all concessions nugatory.

The Serpentine Peiho is known to be fortified to such an extent as makes an attack on its face extremely dangerous if not altogether out of question. An imperial army had, for some time, invested the city of Naukin, and the strongholds of the Rebels on three sides of the river face and the communication with the opposite bank could not be cut off. The investiture was a tedious operation. Such rigor, however, the opposite base countries to the rigor, however, appeared to have been instilled into the imperial ranks, that it was generally supposed a result highly favorathat it was generally supposed a result highly favorable to their cause must ensue. This feeling was general, and hence it was that confidence was restored to the "Calleris" of Shanghai in a remarksbly sudden manner. The Governor-General of the two Kraugh Provinces made the city of Chan-Chow his temporary headquarters in order to be near the scene of action. It turned out however, that both the resources and prowess of the Rebels had been under estimated; for they left their entrenchments at Nankin, and utterly routed the imperial force the remains of which, s'ut itself up in Chan-Chow, with the Governor-General, which city the Rebels were, at the last advices, besiefur.

stiging.
Should Chan-Chow hold out until reinforcement Should Came-Chow heat our anight be in a measure restored; otherwise, Loo-Chow, which, for manufacture and commerce is the first city in China, must fall. So immigent was the danger, that the authorities facture and commerce is the first city in China, mus-facture and commerce was the danger, that the authorities had destroyed all its numerous bridges, and its valuable and extensive suburbs, it order to remove any shelter outside the walls. Loo-Chow is only 80 miles from Shanghae, which latter is little more than its depend-ency. The sharm and const-mation were so excessive, as to stop all communication between the two places for five days, during which period the panic which exas to stop all communication of the panic which existed at Shanghae, was beyond description. At the solicitation of the Loutai, the French and British Miristers took possession of the city. A notice issued to that effect, tended to pacify the people somewhat, but trade was utterly stagnant, and was the last thing thought

of.

The news from Canton was more favorble, and trade

The news from Canton was more lavorble, and there had revived in consequence.

The Imperialist forces dispatched against the marauders, drove them back into the country, but adopted no steps to follow up the advantage gained. Rumors are rife that they would soon reappear with an angmented force, and that they were acting in concert with the Narkin insurgents.

The price of food had also fallen, doing away for the present with the apprehension of famine. Hopes were entertained of the new tea season. Congous were being brought to market, and if the rumors recarding the marauders should prove unfounded, better

garding the maranders should prove unfounded, better tines might be 'oked for in this province.

The troops of the Allies at Chusan were said to be enjoying excellent health. One account says it was expected that Chusan would be abandoned.

Eight men of war and two transports were lying off

Tinghai.
The British and French gun boats had undertaken an

expedicion against a borde of pirates, which had long intested Chusan Archipelago, in which they succeeded in capturing 26 junks and burning 6. Mills Destroyed by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1860.

The Lagrange Mills, near Bustleton, Penn., were burned this morning. About twenty mills were destroyed; loss \$30,000, insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Albert G. Stevens, watchman of the Girard Bank, died this morning from the effects of a blow received. died this morning from the effects of a blow received on Saturday night, when he was assaulted by three persons who searched him supposing they would and the keys of the bank.

Reast for the Christians in Syria. big ship. Grown desperate by delay, some hardy
Bestos, Thurday, Aug. 16, 1860. Seven urers betake themselves to small boats, and Beston, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1860.

A meeting of merchants and others was held in the city to-day, to take measures for the relief of the Christians in Syria. A Committee was appointed to raise funds for the purpose.

Death of the Hon. David Buell. TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 16, 1860.

The Hop. David Buell, a distinguished and veterar member of the Bar of this County, died this evening eged 76 years.

FOR ENGLAND.

A very large steamer left this port yesterday for

England This was the Great Eastern. The reader may recall the name. The newspaper files of the day ecneain a curious account of the arrival of this ship It appears that it was deemed an event of the first in terest and importance. It is difficult to credit the state-ments of the bistorians, which cover pages of the largest journals. The public most have been greatly excited by the Great Eastern's arrival, although some allowance must be made for the natural exaggeration of the reporters. It is well known that as a class these resorters are much given to magnifying incidents trivial in themselves, hoping thus to stimulate a false and unnatural public excitement. It is plain from their narrative, however, that the coming of "the big ship"; (this was the title besto sed upon her,) was anticipated with a general and genuine feeling of pleasure, and that the event itself was attended with extraordinary demonstrations, rather those of a gala-day than those of an occasion little less frequent then than now-that of the entrance into port of an ocean steamer. The population, much increased by arrivals from the surrounding country, deserted the places of busi-ness and flucked to the water's edge; the crowds were computed by tens of thousands, and covered every available spot commanding a view of the har bor; the shipping generally displayed flags; a fleet of steamboate and smaller craft went down to meet the "marine mouster" and gave her enthusiastic escort to the foot of Hummord street, while carnon boomed, music was played, at d shouts went up. The foot of Hammond street speedily indeed at once, became a most popular resort. For weeks together, so the strange story runs, it was visited ty hosts of persons, and (although this may be pure fiction) a dollar was charged for admission to the steamer. Tracing the history, we come upon an excursion to Cape May, at that time one of the most fashionable watering-places in America. Again allowing for reportorial excess, the senses must accept the fact of a repetition of the scenes of the ship's arrival. The departure drew the people in dense masses to the wharves. One writer sets down the aggregate of spectators at one hundred thousand, and reports, in language more soler than usual, a variety of tunultuons and noisy displays Coming down to a later period, the fortunes of the Great Eastern still engage a large share of public attention, although they have remarkably changed. The name of Cox, coupled with epithets that no honest man might covet, appears in connection with them. Indeed the ship seems to be lost eight of, and Cox is the monster. The voluminous records of the excursion present an incredibly sorrowful face. The features are distorted by auger at what is designated, in the doubtless extrava-gant style of the reporters, "the Great East-ern Swindle." The popular sentiment toward the whole enterprise undergoes a startling change. National pride is aroused, and such bitter taunts are directed against the managers of the vessel, that a rupture of the friendly relations with Great Britain, that have so long subsisted, seems immirent. To add to the wonder of the most wouderful tale, there is a legal process against "the big ship," on account of the discovery that the genius of her machinery was stolen from the American brain. With this disgrare the Great Eastern sinks into a profound and black oblivion, and our search for further memorials is rewarded with only a few obscure allusions to another excursion and to

We should be disposed, perhaps, to view this episode in the marine history of our country as one of the mys-terious fables of antiquity, or to consider it all the troubled dream of an ambitious people, did not the in cident of yesterday (to which allusion was made in the beginning) arouse us to the reality, and vindicate the truth of the annals of the past by the clear light of the present. It was announced that the steamer Great Eastern would sail for England. The date was distinctly given. Even the terms of passage were given. The very hour when passengers would be expected on board was announced. Incredulous, we wandered to the foot of Hammond street, little changed in general a spearance from that day when it first tried on the Great Eastern. The stenchos indeed were of a more which, we are told, once surrounded the moorings of the steamer, had all disappeared, and in thei place were but a few mocking backets of pennuts and bottles of beer, while piles of lumber betokened the silent yet steady advance of industry into the bannts of pleasure. Yet the form of the foot answers exactly the description afforded by our files.

Incredulity gave way to tender surprise at the vision of a very large steamer lying in the stream, realizing, as the water sparkled about her grave hull, and the colors of several nations fluttered from her masts, and as all sorts of boats, from the steamer Columbia to the newly-painted skiff "John C. Heenan," measured their eize with the giant, the most emphatic state ments of the early writers as to her marvelou size and magnificent proportion. There she laythe Great Eastern-still the biggest ship afloat, still the triumph of marine architecture, the grand embodiment of mechanical genius, proudest of all that ride the waves! They say-they who have been close by in small boats, at twenty-five cents a head a revival of the original practice), or in the steamer Island Belle, that the mighty hull shows signs of age. Her iron features are marked with the rust o time. Her paint is spotty. There are furrows in the skin that was once so fair. Moss clings to her bottom and the barnacles of decrepitude are there. There are even traces of that pairful voyage of pleasure, upon the reality of which we have been disposed to throw some doubt. A worn and moldy mattress is visible in the hold, and the mark of a tumbler, thrown, with its lakewarm contents, at an impertinent waiter's head, is shown in the wood-work of the grand saloon.

The steam is up-where is the crowd? Where th thousands that lined these wharves that plessant Summer day not long since—that stood patiently just here, their elbows linking in each other's ribs, their heels re posing on each other's corns; that clung in yonder rigging; that packed densely on yonder gay decks? The stesm is up-where in those waters are the myriad excursion boats that plied so briskly in the Auld Lang Syne, with blazing cannon and bellowing bands, and gaudy flags and things? Here be we, ready to exaggerate as wildly as the best of our predecessors, our pencil acutely charpened for consation, our ear erect for all manner of enthusiastic noise.

The steam is up! These melancholy groups of mer and women, these listless laborers in their shirt-sleeves, these dreamy and vague policemen, this magic oil ma and his gaping and reluctant little circle and sad voice of invitation, these various persons basy at their own speciated tasks—be they all come down to mock a yonder monster, to ridicale their ancestors, to burlesquthe sacred scenes of the past? And now, as fine car riages drive in among the stenches of this pier and yield large supplies of traveler and baggage, the truth of the strange history of the early days of the Great Eastern is given painful confirmation; for there is no decent accommodation for either person or property. The trunks and all are dumped upon the dirty ground. The voyagers stand in the hot sun (the ladies to hear the foul language of conending porters, which does not reach the ears of yonder functionary in full dress), while the Island Belle takes her time in coming to take them off. She has been making desultory trips for a mater of an hour before the advertised time of her departure to the

are sailed across the water. When the Belle are selled across the water. When the bone tirts up, and gets precarious hold upon the foot of Hammond street, a plack well nigh perpendicular is the means of communication with her deck, and ladies and gentlemen with trembling frames are half pulled, half pushed upon it, pursued by rastli g baggage. At 24 o'clock, the last load is carried off, and till 4, the few people on the wharf entertain themselves with harmless colloquy and beer, listening drearily to the toner of the magic oil man, or the man with the weighing machine. Many person who have seen their friends safely aboard the seams (not without ill-concealed sorrow and dr ad we may safely believe) retrace their steps to civilization, their interest in the Great Eastern having totally ceased.

Did we say that some passengers, in view of Cox, went aboard bearing their food with them? Because some did. The old fables say that the Great Eastern is not re

markable for punctuality, but at precisely 4 velock abe begins to back out. The water whitens as her stern, and she moves sullenly down stream. A sarcastic explosion is made, probably at the Cunard deck, and a grim silence is maintained all along shore. The city flars no flags. There is a cold and hang'ty stare from the whole line of shipping. The passengers are ashemed to show themselves on deck. And so, backng out, the big ship disappears, lucky to get away at all, what with the complaint of Robert J. Williams, a negro man who keeps an eating house, who determined to hold her to satisfy a debt of \$275 due him for he loan of places, etc., and accordingly put the Sheriff

Dear, unexcitable public, do you care to see the Great Eastern over the bar? There is no crowd at the Battery even; what must it be farther down? We know what you want to see;

Geo. Blu & Sen. IV. S. THE PASSENGERS!

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS PUGILIST. ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A POLICEMAN. ARROW ESCAPE OF THE OFFICER-THE SHOUL-

DER HITTER SHOOTS HIMSELF. Last night, about 10 o'clock, the vicinity of Houston treet and the Bowery was thrown into an alarming state of excitement in consequence of a disturbance enacted by "Jemmy Massey," an English prize fighter, and the acknowledged champion of "light weights."

Massey keeps a low drinking-saloon at No. 2821 Bowery, and has constantly about his place a dozen or more

musclemen, any one of whom would sooner indulge in "knock-down and drag-out fight" than they would partake of a meal. As a general thing, however, these attaches were held in abeyance by Massey, who contended that if any fighting was to be done about his place he would do it himself. It appears that some man who was the worse of liquor stretched himself out last night upon Museey's stoop, where he lay for some time undisturbed. Massey, who was himself somewhat intoxicated, ordered the man away, and, by his boisterous actions and conduct in so doing, drew quite a crowd about the place.
Officer Merritt of the Fourteenth Ward, being at-

tracted to the spot by the crowd, was ordered by Massey to remove the man, and also to remove two shoe packing boxes from the neighboring sidewalk, which Massey claimed were obstructions. While Officer Merritt was attempting to remove the man and disperse the crowd, Officer Patterson of the same Ward came up. Massey had in the mean time procured a clab and a six-barreled revolver, both of which weap ons he brandished about to the imminent danger of the Stepping outside of his doorway, he fired two shots

in the sir. Officer Patterson, anticipating trouble with the pugilist, gave an alarm rap, and called Officer Farley to his assistance. Massey was told to go into the house and keep quiet, but he persisted in his disorderly course, and defied the police to arrest him. Officer Patterson, seeing no prospect of quieting Massey, and constantly augmenting, stepped up to the pugilist and told him that he should be obliged to arrest him. Massey showered upon him a vocabulary of vile epithets, and dared any man to arrest him in his own house. Officer P. stepped toward him, when he raised his pistol and pulled the trigger twice, but the capfailed to explode. The officer then drew his own re volver and pointed it at Massey, but instead of firing at him be struck him a violent blow over the frontal some with his club, which had the effect of stanning

Massey recovered, however, in a moment, and battled desperately with officers Patterson and Farley who had him in custody. While struggling and at empting to free bimself by shooting one of the officers, he shot himself in the groin, the ball passing nearly through the fleshy part of the right leg, in proxin ity to the femoral artery.

Although bleeding badly from the pistol wound and

from the wound inflicted on his head by the officer's club, he still fought with the police, but was finally overcome and removed to the Fourteenth Ward Sta tion-House. In the absence of the District Surgeon, Dr. Putnan

was summoned, and after considerable labor, succeeder in extracting the ball. Massey raved like a madman, and it was with difficulty that the doctor could perform the operation, which was one of a delicate nature, i consequence of the propinquity of the ball to the femoral artery.

After dressing his wounds, Massey was left to his

own reflections. He threatened vengeance upon the officers, and maintained that no one had a right to arrest him in his own house.

Massey came to this country about two years ago. He fought a ber of battles in England, the last fight being with Bill Hays.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT DANVILLE,

FALL OF BRIDGE CROWDED WITH PEOPLE. A correspondent of The Philadelphia Bulletin gives in account of the falling of a bridge over the canal on Hull street, Danville, on Wednesday evening, the 15th, just after a young man named Carr had been performing, a la Blondin, on a wire stretched across the canal. A great crowd of people had gathered on

the bridge, nearly all of whom were precipitated into

the bridge, nearly all of whom were precipitated into the canal. Our correspondent says:

"We are writing amid the most intense excitement this town has ever experienced. At 6 o'clock this evening, according to previous notice, a youth of the town had arranged to walk a wire extended across the street, near the canal bridge, on the main the roughfare of the town. The feat was accomplished; but, sad to relate, in the midst of the rejoicing, the canal bridge centaining mea, boys, girls, and women with babes in their arms, gave way in the center, without a moment's warrang, and then a most terrible seens was presented. Screams rout the heavens, both from those in the struggle and those who gathered, as the news spread. Mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, rushed to the scene of terror, wringing their hands and crying for their little ones. To add to the danger from dre wuing, there was peril from the falling timbers and from the general confusion and fright.

"At first it was supported that many lives were lost, but after many persons had jumped into the canal and heroically labored "it getting the people out, it was hoped that all the missing had been eafely restored to their friends. Search is, however still being made.

"The bridge was built by the Morth Branch Company, and was sixty-five feet long. It was four mouths old. Its construction must have very faulty, or it would not have broken as it The excitement on the subject is intense."

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETINGS -The following is a list of the celegates elected at the Republican primary meetings on Wednesday night, to meet in Assembly District Conventions on Saturday, for the purpose of selecting delegates and alternates to the State Convention: FRAN WARD-John Cashow, Benj. Haskill, Geo. N. Mond.

ohn F. wier, N. S. Hurgess, Denj. Haskill, Gee, N. Mond, Sneeve Ward—Henry Quigley, James Dudy, Richard Asso-1 John Kearney, Ches. Comm. Turks Ward—S M. Parsons, E. W. Fisk, J. J. Studwell, H. Ovs, J. C. Slaght.

THES WARD—S. M. Parsons, E. W. Fisk, J. J. Studwell, H. W. Ots, J. C. Slaght.
FOURTH WARD—Burdett Stryker, A. O. Clementa, W. H. D. Brownson, S. N. Griswold, A. B. Hance.
FIFTH WARD—Some J. Cammerer, John Shanly, Aures Storee, Beary Shote, Joseph J. Ward.
Sixth Ward—Wm. Coit, D. O. Brudley, S. J. Edwards, L. W. Murray, H. B. Smith.
Sevenyra Ward—Seth B. Cole, Stephen Crowell, Williams S. Lewis, Samuel H. Turner, Andrew Van Tayle.
E18971 WARD—Alogzo H. Grite, Wm. A. Fritz, Garret G. Bright Ward—Alogzo H. Grite, Wm. A. Fritz, Garret G. Strigen, Jis. A. Viz Brunt, Fred. B. Dayton.
NITTH WARD—J. B. B. Spooner, T. W. E. Doubledby, B. B. Parson, Wish. M. Thomas, John Williams.
LENYSYM WARD—E. B. Spooner, T., W. E. Doubledby, B. Sarona, Wish. M. Thomas, John Williams.
LELYENTH WARD—Wm. S. Wright, John F. Mason, David S. Simpe B. W. Anderson, John & Stryker.

John T. Parket Hogh Maddor.

SIXTERNYH WAND-Jacob Rieger, Jacob Rosengarten, Hegmann Thieme, Engeh Jacob; Class Young
SEVENTERNYH WAND-Jacob Rieger, Jacob Rosengarten, HegSIXTERNYH WAND-Jacob Rieger, Jacob Rosengarten, HegSIGNTERNYH WAND-S. M. Mosker, T. W. Fields, C. W.Goddard, John Valentine, C. R. Atvense,
MINISTERNYH WAND-Samuel Delnote, Danleb Goodwin, C. T.
Wemple, August Shiburg, W. H. Jenkfas,
NEW-UTRECHT-G. W. Stilwell, Thos. McElrith, D. C. Wisstop, Z. Wright, R. C. Cenry,
After the election of delegates in the Seventh Ward

Levenhiern. Accountage. Republican Association, on Wednesday svening, a meeting was organized by the appointment of the Hon. S. B. Cole as Chairman, and resolutions were introduced indorsing the administration of Gov. Morgan and instructing the delegates from the district to favor.

and instructing the delegates from the district to favore his renomination. An animated and exciting debate f llowed. The Hon. S. D. Backus, ex-member of Assembly from Kings County, opposed the resolution. He asked whether the resolution was based on any certain knowledge of Gov. Morgan's integrity and firmness, or on general rumor and newspaper reports? He cautioned the Association against indersing a man against whom so many charges had been made; and in detail referred to the Governor's connection with the consolidation of the New-York. dersing a man against whom so many charges had been made; and in detail referred to the Governor's connection with the consolidation of the New-York Central Railroad by which, while a State Senator in 1853, he had acquired the butk of his great wealth. Of the many schemes for the increase of his own-patronage which had originated in his office and been most persistently lobbied by his Private Secretary, was the bill for the sale of Quarantine by the Governor at private sale, in one lot, instead of by the Land Commissioners, at suction, in small lots, as recommended by the Assembly Committee, headed by the representative from this Ward, Dr. Tuthill. The appointment of No arises for the purpose of influencing votes to the Legislature were specified, and the approval of George Law's Ninth-avetue Railroad bill, at the time its less.

of No aries for the purpose of influencing votes to the Legislature were specified, and the approval of George Law's Ninth-avenue Railroad bill, at the time its less iniquitous rivals were vetoed, was urged as a rescon for condemning both the Legislature and the Executive who were implicated in the nefarious schemes of plunder at Albany last Winter.

After the debate had progressed the following amendment to the origin al was offered by Mr. McMullen:

Resolved That we desire to express our disapprobation of the course of Mr. Thurlow Weed, in conspiring with the Union Ferry menopoly to oppress the people of Kings County, and that we also disapprove of the oftime which he has fastened upos the party by the most nefarous legislation which has ever disgressed the history of our State; and that we indone Governor Morgan's course so for a he has the water the schemes of the chief of the lobby and his associate plunderers.

Mr Caffin deprecated the introduction of such a firebrand into the Republican party.

Mr Caffin deprecated the introduction of such a fire-brand into the Republican party.

The mover of the last resolution defended both the propriety and necessity of its passage, and gave notice that if it was voted down he should cause it to be printed with a statement of that fact, and leave it in every house in Brooklyn.

Wm. A. Cobb, President of the Fulton Fire Iusur-ance Company, declared that he should neither vote for nor in favor of Governor Morgan, if he believed that Thurlow Weed was in his favor. Mr. Cobb studed that Park Godwin had told him Mr. Weed was not in favor of Governor Morgan, but could not help himself.

test Park Godwin had told him Mr. Weed was not in favor of Governor Morgan, but could not help himself.

Mr. Godwin gave Governor Morgan as his authority.

The amendment was finally carried, and the resolutions, as amended, passed with one negative vote.

There were present at this meeting, among many other prominent Republicans, the Hon. S. B. Cole (Chairman of the meeting), President of the Republican Central Committee, Wm. A. Cobb, the Hon. John H. Rhodes and the Hon. J. D. Backus, ex Members of Assembly, Wm. B. Lewis, Water-Commissioner, David C. Ringland, Republican candidate for Alderman at the last election, Luke C. Ryder, S. H. Turner, President of the Republican Ward Association, Rufus Belknap, Fire Marshal, and E. McMullen, ex-Port Warden.

THE JOINT BOARD .- The Joint Board of Alders and Supervisors were to have met last evening to finish up the business of the year, but no quorum bel tember. A meeting of the Common Council is to be held on Monday evening next, for the purpose of can-vassing the returns of the special election in the Sev-

A NEW WIDE-AWAKE CLUB.-A meeting was held last evening at the Musical Hall, Brooklyn, and a new Wide Awake organization was perfected, to be known as the Zonave Wide-Awakes of Brooklyn. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers of the new battalion:

Colonel, S. Anable Stasts; Captain, J. P. M. Thornton, 1st Lieut., Erskine Rich; 2d Lieut., Wm. Hatfield.

A large number have already enrolled themselves as members, and it is the intention to adopt a uniform is keeping with the name they bear, and also to confine the membership mostly to young men under the age of twenty. Brooklyn is making great preparation to enter into the coming campaign. Her Wide-A wakes bid fair to compete with any in the country. It is prohable that the various Wide-Awake Clubs will be united and put under command of competent officers, is order to facilitate the taking part in the grand process sions which will take place this Fall. Roll on the for Lincoln and Hamlin!

RECAPTURED.—Two of the prisaners who recent escaped from the Penitentiary were captured on Wednesd night, and yesterday were sent back to their old quarters.

THE RAIL-SPLITTERS .- The spirited young Republicans who compose this gallant battalion were out last evening for a march. The members of Companies A and C seembled at the headquarters, No. 659 Broadway, at 8 o'clock, and thence proceeded, with the ma-sic of Shelton's Band, to Washington Parade-ground, where they were joined by the Rail-Splitters of the Twenty-first Ward. In number several hundred the men marched over a popular route, attracting much attention by their picturesque uniform and the light of their torches. Fireworks were ht off at intervals and enthusiasm was expressed in various ways. The display was eminently creditable, and establishes the strength of this unique organization.

LAUSCHED-From the yard of Henry Finch, at Bull's Ferry, N. J., on the 11th inst., a fine chipper schooner of 325 tuns, called the Stephen Duncas, owned by the builder and others, with Capt. William S. Tyler, and intended for the Southern trade.

CENTRAL REPUBLICAN CAMPALAN CLUB.—A meet-ing of this Club was held last evening, at its head-quarters, in Broadway, when the audience was ad-dressed by James A. Briggs and other prominent e peakers.

COURTERFEIT.-Well executed photographic counterfeit \$5 bills on the Lims Rock Bank of Providence. R. I., were offered about the city yesterday. One was taken at a city bank. No arrests.

NATIONAL DENOCRATS.—The National Democratic Committee met last night at the head-quarters and adopted a constitution and by laws.

PELL OUT A WINDOW.—Wm. Jacobe, a carpenter by trade, last night fell from the third-story window of No. 100. (freenwich street, and was fatally injured. He was removed to the hospital.